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4 West Strand.
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Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. BAILT, Fer Mobin.

DAILT, Fer Tear.

BODDAY, Fer Tear.

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100 Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

The Centenarians,

The Health Department reports the death of fifteen individuals in New York during 1889 at the age of 100 and over.

Of these centenariaus, eleven were women, and the oldest of the whole number was a woman also. She was 110 years of age at her death, and was a colored woman, born in the United States, a widow, and named HANNAH SMITH. The next oldest, 107 years, was likewise a woman and a widow, named JANE FRANKLYN, and she, too, was a native of this country. The oldest man was Par-RICK MURBAY, married, a native of Ireland, and a resident of this country for forty years. The nativity of the whole fifteen was: United States, 6; Ireland, 7; England,

1. and France, 1. The causes of their death were in nine cases old age, and in the others pneumonia and intestinal troubles, especially difficult for the aged to survive; though the life of Mrs. Arminie Wilson, a native of this country was cut short at 101 by a fracture of her leg, and Mrs. JANE FRANKLYN succumbed to rheamatism at the good age of 107.

We know that it is the fashion to be skeptical as to the fact of these great ages, and the Health Department does not assume to present any proofs as to the authenticity of its statistics in this respect. It simply records the age as it is presented; but the tradition of families and the memories of the centenarians themselves go far to supply the missing data and confirm the truth of the years returned.

There is no doubt, too, that full vigor of mind and body is now preserved, on the average, longer than in the past. The number of men and women active in the world's affairs at ages running from 70 to 90 and more is very great. A list of them would include a large part of the most fertile intellects and enterprising spirits of the period.

Nor is it unreasonable to expect that the centenarian is to be much more common in the future than in the past. The greatest advances of medicine are to be in the direction of prolonging life. For that the whole world calls out, and it will be one of the most desirable of the fruits of civilization. of science, and human advancement.

The Case of A Fat Llar.

Mr. Godkin of the Evening Post is giving some attention to the case of a youth named JOSEPH LYNCH, whose peculiarities of constitution combine obesity and mendacity to such a degree that JoE is as faise as he is fat, and as fat as he is false. According to Mr. Godkin, this boy is only ten years old and weighs over one hundred and eight pounds; and it appears that he can tell what is untrue with a calm dignity and physical tranquillity seldom if ever before observed in a child of his years. The subject is treated by Mr. GODKIN in the Evening Post under

the heading, "A Fat Boy's Elaborate Lie." In pursuing the line of investigation indicated by the case of JOSEPH LYNCH, the editor of the Evening Post can render to science a service which he should not hesitate to undertake. In that fascinating borderland where the boundaries of physiology and psychology interblend, there is no richer field for exploration than the obscure relations between physical vices of assimilation and moral degeneracy. Has JOSEPH grown | relations of capital and labor: indeed, he has | the distinguished noet and song-SMITH? falser in heart and tongue as he has grown | shown himself so circumspect that he can fatter, and because he has grown fatter? searcely took for enthusiastic gratitude from Are the misplaced and excessive deposits of | the Social - . He expressly says that in vosicles accompanied by an overproduction of moral cleine and margarine, so to speak, clogging the veracity, crowding out the better nature inherited from worthy parents, destroying the power to discriminate between truth and falsehood? Is the fat boy liar a more elaborate liar than before he was so fat? Are his lies more selfish in their inspiration, more cowardly in their intention, than they were when he was less corpulent? Has any systematic treatment for obesity ever been tried in his case, and if so, with what effect upon his propensity to lie? What would be the moral result of a diet treatment, an exercise treatment, a surgical treatment by the horrible operation of dégraissage, as now practised and described by French medical authorities? Could Joz be trusted to tell the truth if he were reduced to the normal size for a lad of his age? Are his increasing obesity and his growing mendacity accompanied by any other marked symptoms of moral deterioration? Does he show himself more prone to use profane and indecent language when excited?

Mr. GODKIN's opinions on these subjects, If fortified by conscientious observation and study, would be read wherever the English language is understood, and would no doubt be translated into French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

It Approaches Its End.

The abelition of capital punishment in this State has been put off for a time, but it is

only a short time. It has been made manifest since the new law changing the method of execution came into operation that a great part of the publie are turning with increasing aversion from the policy of judicial killing. They find, too, that instead of the death penalty's deterring from murder, the crime of murder is rather increasing. It is possible to-day and not very difficult to hire men in New

York to commit murder for a few dollars. The theory is that fear of the gallows restrains men from murder, but where is the evidence that it is so in fact? Why should it be so, when experience shows the criminal that there is no crime which practically enjoys so great impunity as the crime of murder? Juries who would not hesitate to convict a pickpocket, are leath to convict a

murderer on evidence far more conclusive. Therefore capital punishment, though prescribed by the law, is rarely administered. Probably not one murderer in ten is hanged in the United States, and the escape of the rest, most of them entirely unscathed, must afford encouragement to violence. There are twice as many lynchings as hangings, and the number of the innocent executed prisoners is a fixed proportion in the

statistics of crime. The talk about the necessity of the death penalty for the prevention of crime is the ciary Committee, every step toward the re- in the words imputed to Augustus: "Do I

with death in England has been followed by a decrease in the amount of crime.

Capital punishment has been abolished in European States with advantage to the general morals of the community, and fewer murders have occurred. It is passing away throughout the civilized world, as a relie of barbarism, conservative of barbarism and not of civilization. Yet callow youths writing from Albany for the newspapers denounce Gen. CURTIS as a crank and a fanatic. It is simply because he has more sense and more knowledge of the subject than they. But, as we have said, the days of judicial killing in this State are near their end. The strength of the argument is against capital punishment.

The New German Programme.

It is plain that Emperor WILLIAM means to be his own Prime Minister, and in the speech which he delivered at the opening of the Reichstag he outlined with unusual distinctness the legislation which he has in view. If, however, the young sovereign imagines that he has only to ask to be obeyed, he has yet to learn the rudiments of parliamentary government. Divided as the Deputies are in half a dozen parties or factions, the construction of a stable majority would tax the dexterity of BISMARCK himself; and is likely to prove beyond the powers of a tyro in parliamentary devices.

Admitting that both wings of the Conservative party will go any lengths to satisfy the Kaiser's wishes-which, however, is not quite certain-we can discern but two ways of gaining the 199 votes needed to form a majority of the Reichstag. The Emperor's thick-and-thin supporters will have to unite either with the Catholic party of the Centre, or with the German-Liberal or so-called Freisinnige party. The former combination would be self-sufficing; the latter would fall somewhat short of preponderance, and would, therefore, need the help either of the Socialists or of the surviving rump of the National Liberal party. It is already known, however, that the cooperation of the Ultramontanes can only be procured by such concessions, in regard both to the internal administration of Prussia and the attitude of the empire toward the Vatlean question, as representatives of the Government have declared themselves unable to make. On the other hand, the Freisinnige party, which is mainly made up of pronounced free traders, has already indicated the indispensable conditions of its support, which are such reductions of the customs duties on food staples as would amount to a practical reversal of Bismarck's fiscal policy. It is possible that the Kaiser's present advisers might be willing enough to east discredit on the economical views of the veteran ex-Chancellor, but they could not do this without estranging the agricultural interest and straining almost to the point of rupture the allegiance of the Conservatives. So that when the young sovereign brings forward his bill for a further increase of the peace effective of the army, to carry which must after all be his principal aim, though he touched but lightly on the subject in his speech; he will probably appreciate better than he now does BISMARCK'S dexterity in weaving majorities out of incongruous and intractable materials. We may, on the other hand, take for

granted that the Kaiser's labor programme, to which the larger part of his speech was devoted, will not be vigorously resisted in any quarter. Both the Ultramontanes and the members of the Freisinnige party are anxious to conciliate the Socialists, by the help of whose votes they have managed to carry a good many seats at the second ballotings. Had, indeed, the Emperor proposed to establish an eight-hour labor day for adult males, or to fix a minimum of wages in all trades, the German Liberals, who adhere to the orthodox economy, would have deemed it a duty to oppose him, even at the risk of depriving their future candidates of any assistance from the labor vote. But WILLIAM II. has evinced caution and moderation in his projected regulation of the pursuance of the labor reforms contemplated only such measures would be suggested as could be carried out without endangering the industry of the fatherland, which he recognizes as only one link in the economic chain of nations competing in the world's markets. This is tantamount, of course, to a disavowal of any intention of proposing for Germany alone an eight-hour labor day and a minimum of wages, measures which could safely be enacted only by international concert. The Kaiser confines himself to commending to the immediate attention of the Reichstag provisions for Sunday rest and such restrictions of women's and children's work as are embodied in the British Factory acts. At the same time he intimates that the Workmen's Insurance acts, devised and carried by BISMARCK, may be susceptible of extension and amendment. Of the Anti-Socialist bill, which the ex-Chancellor vainly tried to force upon the last Reichstag, the Emperor said not a word, and the inference is that he means to discard the policy of repressive legislation, which would, in truth, be scarcely reconcilable with his twicerepeated declaration that the protection of workingmen is the paramount purpose of his Government.

It is certain that no European sovereign has ever proclaimed himself with such openness and emphasis the champion of labor: and the reception which his overtures will meet with from German workingmen will be watched with interest all over the world. Will the Emperor's proposals be eagerly and cordially accepted as proofs of a sympathy which rarely emanates from thrones, and as an earnest of larger concessions in the future? Or will the sincerity of his friendship be impugned and the value of his proffered reforms depreciated by the Socialist speakers, who, after the Bismarckian muzzle is removed, can let their tongues wag at The Kaiser will have an opportunity of testing the extent to which he has secured the good will and confidence of workingmen when the bill increasing the army is brought forward. Should the representatives of labor n the Reichstag vote against a measure which he deems of vital import to the safety of the fatherland, WILLIAM II. may be disenchanted with the rôle of father of his people, and arrive at the conclusion that BISMARCK'S knowledge of human nature is broader and deeper than his own. The ex-Chancellor, it will be remembered, never hesitated to express the conviction that every new concession to the Socialists was a fresh step upon a quicksand whose bottom was un fathomable. Yet BISMARCK himself by his Workmen's Insurance acts pushed the doctrines of State socialism further in legislation than they had ever been carried in modern times. His conception of State socialism, however, differs materially from his young master's. While conferring favors with one hand he applied a gag with the other, and did not allow his beneficiaries to same old talk which delayed the abelition of | say what they thought of his benefactions. the cruel punishments of past periods. As William H., on the other hand, withgraws Judge Arnoux showed the Senate Jundi- the gag, and virtually says to workingmen

applause!" Suppose, however, the applause should not be heard? Then, perhaps, the curtain will be hauled down, and the play will be over.

The Time for Shame. Now that Gen. CURTIS's bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been rejected by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the Evening Post acknowledges that its charges that the passage of the measure in the Assembly was due to corrupt means are

utterly without foundation. But, following the example of Mr. CLEVE-LAND, it tries to get out of the scrape by making reporters responsible for its own deliberate falsehoods.

"The assumption of certain newspaper correspondents at Albany that the bill was helped in its passage by the use of money," says the Evening Post of Wednesday, "Is unfounded." "Gen. Cuntis, as all the people know, is an incorruptible man," it adds, "and is the last man to connive at or tolerate the use of money for any improper purpose in the Legislature or out of it."

Yet the Evening Post of last Friday, after it had had a day in which to reflect on the subject of the passage of the bill on Thursday, declared, with great solemnity and particularity, that the vote had been purchased by money. This is what it said in closing its leading article:

"It is unexplainable, except on the hypothesis of downright bribery. We feel all the sense of shame in writing these words that such an acknowledgment in volves, but we cannot say less. It is bad enough to let the world know what our Legislature consists of, but to hold our peace would be worse "

But what sense of shame did the deliberate libeller feel when he was obliged to take all this back, confessing that it was false and baseless, and when he undertook to make newspaper reporters the scapegoats for his own transgression?

A Word For Speaker Husted.

Nothing can justify the conduct of Mr. Speaker HUSTED in the Assembly in the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday evening.

We have always desired to think well of this energetic and popular Republican statesman; but he cannot employ the official power that is intrusted to him for the promotion of such a job as the Aqueduct bill, or for smothering the rights of members upon the floor, without incurring a responsibility of which he does not now seem to possess an adequate conception.

Even the Tribune condemns the behavior of the Speaker; and we add our testimony that in all our experience of parliamentary tyranny and parliamentary tricks, we have never seen anything more outrageous.

After a thrilling discussion of worsted and woollens, the Senate yesterday passed the Worsted bill, Mr. PAYNE of Ohlo voting with the Republicans. It was agreed to consider the Silver bill next Monday, and stick to it. The Pension Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until there was no quorum. The House talked tariff. The Hon. Junius

CESAR BURROWS, better known as the Calliope of Kalamazoo, spoke his tariff speech, and is said to feel better. Sixteen years ago the first of a series of

It was a patriotic picnic, where everybody enjoyed himself so much that others on the same plan were held in many places. This year, at Caldwell, on the 12th and 13th of June, under Private Dalzell's guidance, there will be one of these gatherings of Union soldiers and their wives and children, and a pension debate in the woods is to be a feature of it. A stirring reunion may be expected, and Gen. ALGER, who keeps his eyes open for such affairs, has promised to be there.

The venerable Francis S. SMITH. author of My Country, tis of Thee."- Washington Part.

What business has Fame to take a vacation at this time of year, and let the Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith be called out of his "Fate tried to conceal him by naming him SMITH," and apparently Fate has succeeded. Is it the Hon, BERTAR WILKINS or Gen. FRANK HATTON who has done injustice to

now known by athletes as "the Ford case:" "If Fond has not transgressed the rules of an amateur since his roinstatement several years ago, there is no law, athletic or otherwise, that can debar him from the privileges enjoyed by amateur athletes generally, the Board of Managers of the A. A. U. to the contrary not

That remains to be seen. At present the Board of Managers are a law unto themselves. By repudiating a decision of the N. A. A. A. A. they have declared that that organization never existed in a way to concern them, and that there is no element of it in the present A. A. U. To their view when the N. A. A. A. A. adopted the plan of disbandment as the most convenient and rapid method for effecting what was generally regarded as a union of two hostile forces, all its rights, privileges, decisions, traditions, and guarantees faded out. When, according to the agreement, the process went on of taking the former clubs of the four A.'s into the enlarged A. A. U., the clubs went in in name, but their members went in on probation. Any one of them can be called up and tried by his new governors, even on a point that had been trted before. In other words, the individual members of the new A. A. U. who formerly had been enrolled in the N. A. A. A. A. are on a different footing

from the old members of the A. A. U. This is the logical deduction from the suspension of Mr. Fond by the A. A. U. managers. If the organization is unanimous in their support, there is nothing more to be said. If some disagree with them the sooner the disputed point is definitely settled the better.

A big wind storm has battered the aqueduct through which the city of Mexico got its drinking water, and consequently the city of Mexico is not getting any drinking water. But the city of Mexico is much better off than Philadelphia and Chicago. These towns have water, but the inhabitants complain that it is not the kind of water which is calculated to give a man a taste for water.

The expedition which Lieut. RYDER of the Danish Navy is about to lead to Greenland has in view the interesting purpose of exploring the unknown east coast between 66° and 70° north latitude. Here are about 275 miles of const line that have never been visited. When we remember that just south of it Capt. Holm several years ago found a large settlement of east coast natives differing in important tespects in physiognomy, language, habits, and dress from their west coast cousins, it will be conceded that interesting discoveries may reward the Eyden expedition. Even if they do not find more people and Holm's natives had never heard of human beings north of them), it is well worth while to ascertain the outline of this part of Greenland, which happens to be that part of the continental island lying nearest to leeland.

Lieut, Rypen will leave Denmark with eight omrades as soon as the ice on the east coast is likely to be in the most favorable condition for his reaching the mainland. He will take supplies for two years, and a steamer will not go to bring him away until the summer of 1892. The indentations of the east coast judgng from the discoveries of Holm and Koldkset, increase in size toward the north, and livnen will probably find it an arduous task accurately to map the intricacies of the coast No one has had more experience than he in this sort of exploration, for he has long been engaged in the admirable surveys that duction of the number of crimes punishable | play my part well? Then give me your | Denmark has carried out on the west coast, | lots and tossed the kidneys into the basket.)

During the best sledging seasons, in the fall and early spring, he hopes to make some ex-tensive aledge journeys.

If he succeeds in his undertaking, we will have an excellent knowledge of the east coast from Cape Parewell in lat, 60° to Cape Bis-marck in lat, 77°. There will then be left to complete our knowledge of Greenland's out-lines only the stretch between Koldewer's highest point on the east coast and Lock-woon's furthest on the west. It is not believed that much, if any, over 500 miles of coast line separates these two points. It would be exceedingly interesting to complete the map of this great northern land, almost continental as it is in extent, and there is little doubt that this will some day be accomplished.

Mr. Rowell of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, introduced his Federal Election bill yesterday. It is the HOAR bill, with a few more modern convenlences for counting in Republicans. basalt-cheeked patriot and supervisor, the Hon. JOHN INTIMIDATION DAVENPORT of this town. was consulted in the preparation of this cheorful measure. For the purpose of giving the Republicans a Republican registration, super-vision, counting, and certification, therefore, it may be regarded. in the chaste imagery of the barbed-wire fence men, as "horse high, hog tight, and bull strong." Mr. DAVENPORT is a great man, and the Republican party desires honest elections as passionately as a mouse desires to meet a cat.

"Indianapolis has quite a reputation as a music centre." observes our esteemed con-temporary, the Journal of that town, with a perceptible swagger and swelling of the chest, When the Hon, ELIJAH WAGNER HALFORD used to pucker his melodious mouth and emit sweet airs whereat the envious mocking birds would pull out their tail feathers and forswear the practice of their art, the Hoosier capital was indeed a musical centre and nest of song. But since the township elections the mellifluous lips of 'Luan tremble into song no more or whistle only such sad and yearning strains as 'Down Went McGinty" and "The Hoosier's Lament." In place of Music, heavenly maid. ellence reigns in Indianapolis.

Mr. STOKES, the ex-missionary, has arrived at the East African coast with probably the largest caravan that ever came from Central Africa. He has 2,000 porters in his train, and he brought them all the way from Uganda, which had been closed to trade for many months. STORES was sent to Africa by the Church Missionary Society, but he had a keen eye for business opportunities, and it was not very long before he changed his vocation. It was he who supplied Mwanga with the munitions of war that enabled him to regain his throne. As the friend of the King and the pioneer white trader on Victoria Nyanza. STOKES has struck it rich, and the results of his present journey to the coast will doubtlees yield him a small fortune.

The sale of liquor is forbidden in Fall River, but the City of Magnifleent Defalentions doesn't suffer from thirst. "Unbroken whiskey bottles containing one drink are arriving." The Prohibitionists will, of course, lay the blame upon the Supreme Court of the United States; but, as far as we know, that tribunal has not even uttered an obiter dictum to the effect that a bottle of whisker should be considered as one drink. In fact, the limits of a drink under the Constitution haven't been judicially defined. The inhabitants of Fail River should not regard the decision of the reunions of war veterans was gathered at Supreme Court in the "original package case" aldwell, Ohio, the home of Private Dalzell. as obliging them to regard a bottle of whiskey as one drink.

The Columbia sophomores have been induced to agree not to mingle beer with the tears they are prepared to shed over the burial of Legendre, and in return President Low has consented that the funeral of the iamented mathematician shall take place in the college grounds. Thus the old order changes, and thus one by one the haughty frills of custom are crumpled and torn.

A CLEVELAND INTERVIEW.

The Experience of Joseph Potts of the

Washington Post. WASHINGTON, May 8 .- During his recent visit to Washington, Mr. Cleveland stopped at the Arlington, and the Ibst of this city, which had always treated him with much consideration, sent a reporter to interview him upon any subject about which he might desire to talk. The reporter who was assigned to this duty Our esteemed contemporary, the Week's | was Joseph Potts, a well-known newspaper Sport, takes up the main point in a matter man in Washington, experienced, and of polite

Potts sent his card to Mr. Cleveland and reeived in reply an invitation to come up.

When Potts reached the apartment occupied by Mr. Cleveland he found the latter engaged in conversation with two gentlemen, one of

in conversation with two gentiemen, one of whom was ex-Marshal Wilson of the District of Columbia. Mr. Cleveland kept his back turned to the reporter for some time and then about half turned his head.

As he did so Potts bowed to him, and announced himself as the Post reporter who had sent up his card. At this announcement the ex-President stamped his foot in anger, and, making a violent gesture with his arm, exclaimed;

"Oh. go away from here. I don't want you around. It's a pity I can't come to Washington for twenty-four hours without having reporters hanging to my coat tails."

This startling announcement to a visitor whom he had voluntarily admitted did not disturb the veteran reporter. He coolly dropped into a chair, wrote in his note book the precise words uttered by Mr. Cleveland, and remarked as he retired: is a more entertaining interview than

Hard Times Among the Farmers. From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

If one had as much confidence in Gen. Butler's statistics as he has in his convictions his speech on farm mortgages would have a show of seriousness. One thing seems to be clear, and that is the farmers have had pretty good credit in the money markets They may be paying more for money than it is worth, that is, in one sonse, the common lot.

Ho far as the farm business is bad, it is because the

ratiroads have opened enormous breadths of good land. and farming implements have done wonders in plough ing, sowing, and harvesting. This burries up from greater distances than were ever known the world's food supplies, and the industries have not been adjusted to the conditions of transportation.

sithi we have not heard that farmers as a mass pro-pose to deny themselves the right to borrow money and give the best collateral or to cut down the production of grain by an international federation to reduce the

Williams & Gnion,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly publish the following correct statement in your paper in reference to the firm of Williams & Guion? The firm of Williams & Guren was dissolved by the death of firm of Williams & Guion was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, John S. Williams, in 1876. The business was continued under the same firm name until 1884, when Mr. William it culon was forced to reutral part prior to his injudical sestimates to avery for 1870 with a the new prince two preceding from the firm of the fi

Put in a Few Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I how apital punishment will be abolished; it's a barbarous capital punishment will be abolished; it's a bariarous custom and belongs to the dark area of the past. Imprisonment for life should be the penalty for nurder, the should be the penalty for nurder. The should be admired to the yout New York. More than a penalty of the penalty for nurder by the hand and the idea of minuters and pricate standing over and sanctioning the relie of barbarism makes the thristian religion a mockery on the face of it. I could say a good deal more out this matter, but time and space will not permit. Yours respectfully, Joss II. Sairia.

Thirty-first street and Lexington avenue. Starting Out.

She wanted a cottage. He wanted an apart-Suites to the sweet." he said with a tender glance.

"Finis to the flat," she retorted with a scornful N B .- They took a cottage.

He Had Met Her Sort Before. Young Housekeeper-Good morning, Mr.

leaver. I want some roast weal to-day, and be sure to send the giblets.

Hutcher-Yes'm (and he skewered her address into a

OUR PAST NEW CRUISER.

The Philadelphia May Lead the Seagoing Vessels in Point of Speed. Washington, May 8 .- Had the preliminary trial trip just made by the unarmored steel war ship Philadelphia occurred a year ago, its remarkable results would have created a sensation. But the great speed achieved last autumn by her predecessor, the Baltimore, had prepared the public for her performances. It is none the less creditable, however, that this later product of the rard of William Cramp & Sons bids fair to equal, if not to surpass, even the Baltimore, if the indications of her first unofficial test may be taken as a

guide to her capabilities. Over a course of sixty-five miles, running out to sea from Cape Henlopen and back, the new cruiser logged a maximum of twenty and three-quarter knots. The chief purpose was to find whether the machiners would work continuously and well at a high rate of speed; and no trouble from heating, or any other cause occurred during a continuous run of three and a half hours. The test of speed from throwing the log is not very accurate, but it was generally thought that the Philadelphia was at least as fast as the Baltimore, which on her final trial made an average of 20.1 knots during four consecutive hours. Nobody would be surprised to find the Philadelphia even reaching an average of twenty and a quarter knots on her official trial.

Like the Baltimore, the Philadelphia was designed to have a speed average of nineteen knots per hour; but the actual contract re-quirements for the former were of horse quirements for the former were of horse power only, whereas this element will have nothing to do with the premium or penalty in the case of the Philadelphia. The latter must show albeisen knots speed, and the amount of horse power necessary to do this concerns the contractor, and not the Government. As to the manner in which the speed shall be determined there has been much question. The premium or penalty for a single quarter knot above or below the contract requirement is \$50,000, so that she might earn \$200,000 or more above her contract price. It is accordingly evident that an accurate method of reckoning is of great importance both to the Government and the contractor. To trust to the patent logs would be out of the question. One plan would be that of running two hours in one direction and two in the coposite, exclusive of the turn, and with careful allowances for wind and currents by competent observe a stationed along the course, which might be for example, on Long Island Sound. But the method actually settled upon appears to be that of ascertaioning the speed and the number of revolutions made in going a short measured distance, and then calculating the speed from the number of revolutions in a four hours' run, whenever made, on this busis.

The Philadelphia is a protected cruiser of 4,324 tons displacement. She has triple-expansion engines intended to develou an aggregate of 10,500 indicated horse power. Her rig is that of a three-masted schooner. Her curved steel deck covers the machinery and magazines, and she is well supplied with air-tight compartments which can be drained by pumps. Her bunkers are arranged, of course, as in other modern ships, to give additional protection against an enemy's shot by furnishing a bullwark of coal when well filled. The main battery, as in the San Francisco and the Newark, will compist of vivelve six-inch breeching are of eourse thoroughly provided for The Philadelphia which well be three or four knots faster than any of them.

The present Philadelphia is the flagshi power only, whereas this element will have nothing to do with the premium or penalty in

BEAT JIMMY HOPE'S RECORD

Compliments from the United States to Financier Peter J. Claassen.

A jury was obtained yesterday forenoon in the United States Circuit Court to try Peter J. Clausen for embezzling the assets of the Sixth National Bank, and in the afternoon Asistant District Attorney Rose opened the case for the United States. He described the purchase by Claassen from President Leland of a controlling interest in the stock of the bank. A few hours after getting control Claassen had taken \$180,000 out of the bank, putting up catand-dog stocks as collateral. A little later he had actually paid for the bank shares with the proceeds of a sale of the securities in the bank's private vault. Mr. Rose said that although the Sixth National bad a surplus of nearly half a million and a capital stock of \$200,000, yet in five days everything had disappeared, and a deficit of \$79,000 existed. This record, he thought, was a great way ahead of anything that Jimmy Hope, the bank burglar, had ever accomplished.

The case will go on this morning. controlling interest in the stock of the bank.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, The champion pag of England weighs but five pounds. Australia is sending a thousand hogsheads of wine to

entting is equivalent to disorderly conduct in the first degree, and punishable as such. degree, and punishable as auch.
France's National League of Physical Education is
exerting a great influence upon the French youth at
school. Allerts of sports and pastimes such as football and rowing, are now in vogue in the colleges of

Paris. There is to be a grand regatta on the lakes of the Bota de Ronlogne on June 1. By the thirty-eighth annual report of the Eagged School Shoeblack Society of England, it appears that the weekly average earnings of each boy is \$4.00. Of this ann, according to the system of division, \$2 is paid to the boy as wages. \$1.10 saved up for him in his bank, and \$1.18 retained by the society, which provides a comfortable home and an evening school.

A committee is now investigating at flavenna the pre-cise locality where the urn containing the bones of Danie was in 1510. Previously the same committee discovered in a convent a painting by Clotto, contain ing a portrait of Dante, the only really authentic petrait of him known. It is soon to be reproduced, a will change the accepted notion of Dante's looks de-

cidedly. Scotch manners can occasionally be odd. A Glasrow gentieman in escorting some ladies from a dance, found a diamend hairpin in the bottom of the cab and handed it to one of the ladies. The owner advertised, and the young woman who had taken it from her escand the young would be seen to the received a reward of £10. Then the young man applied for a share of the money, and she refusing he carried the question to court. The court allotted him £0.

Cardinal Manning reports such a spread of Romas Catholicism that he has been obliged to appeal for funds for a training college to provide the necessary clergy. Englishmen converted from the English to the Roman Church are gradually replacing the Irish or Belgian priests who used to fill, the London parishes. It is sai that there is scarcely a Roman Catholic Church in Lor don where one or more of the priests has not at one time been in knglish orders.

It is thought that Talleyrand's memotra will at last see the light. The Revise d'Mistoire Diplomatique pub-lishes, by permission of the Duc de Broglie, a number of letters written by Talleyrand to Mme de Starl in the years 1700 and 1704. Talleyrand would not allow the publication of his memoirs during his life, and he in-trusted the task to Mr. Andral. The latter, for one rea-son or another, falled to execute his trust, and left it to the Duc de Broglie, whom he appointed his heir. In French ilterary circles it is thought that it is now about

Several years ago the residence of Cora Pearl in Paris was entered by thieves and robbed of \$120 (80). one of the robbers was captured and condemned to five deavored to raise a sum from a banker, with which he might go to tiermany and redeem the stolen property. That had been deposited in a tierman bank. The bank-er's suspicious were excited and the men was arrested. and has revealed the name of his accomplice. The great sum may be recovered, but too late to be of any value to cora Pearl, who died in destitution, after hav ng vainly endeavored to make a little money by put ishing her menioirs.

Ten thousand dellars is now the highest recorded price for a violin. The Alard Stradivarius has passed from France to England for that sum, to go into the collection of a Scotchman. It is dated 1710. It is described in the catalogue of the South Kensington exhibition of 1872 as the only one in a condition of perfect preservation. It was bought in 1760 by an Italian amateur, Count Corle di Salabur, after whose death it was purchased in 1824 by a famous collector, Luigi Tarisio. Tarisio hid it away, refusing to let any one see it, till his death it 18. A year later it was purchased by Vulllaume. Its condition of preservation led to the belief that it had scarcely been played upon during the whole by years of incatastence. Voluments left into his death to his each in law, shard, who has bust sold it.

An Instrumtion. "Let us consider the thing soberly." "All right. I'll wait until you are ready-to morrow

THE NARGE OFFICE INSPECTED.

Secretary Windom Says It Will Do, but Would Like to Leave Castle Garden, Secretary Windom of the Treasury Department, who came on from Washington on Wednesday, went down to inspect the Barge Office yesterday, in company with Collector Erhardt and Carrol D. Wright of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The party arrived just before noon, when the rush was the greatest. It

> The number reached 3,929. Col. Weber, Federal Superintendent of Immlgration, showed the party the sights, and they took the revenue cutter Chandler for Ellis Island at 1 o'clock. The party then included

happened to be the day on which there were

more arrivals of immigrants than on any pre-

vious day since Castle Garden was abandoned.

took the revenue cutter Chandler for Ellis Island at 1 o'clock. The party then included C. M. Hendley, Mr. Windom's private secretary: Frank H. Sperry, private secretary: Frank H. Sperry, private secretary to Collector Erhardt; J. H. Windrim, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and Col. John R. Marshall. They returned at 4 o'clock.

Secretary Windom vaid that the was pleased to find the accommodations at the Barge Office so good. He realized that they were insufficient however, and an offer had been ordered looking to the lense of Castie Garden. The offer will be made on Wedfresday to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The proposition is to lease Castle Garden for an Indefinite period at the rate of \$8,000 per year.

Secretary Windom declared that if the Government took Castle Garden it would be upon the condition that it, should have exclusive control there. It would not go into any sort of partnership with the State Board. He thought that the Barge Office would do until Ellis Island could be got ready, but would prefer Castle Garden.

"The immigrants. I find," said the Secretary, "are somewhat crowded at the Birge Office, and, of course, we want to make them and those who have to deal with them as comfortable as we can. As for Ellis Island, leannot say just when we shall be able to get down there. If we do succeed in obtaining Castle Garden we shall not feel so hurried. Some of the buildings at Ellis Island can be utilized for the reception of immigrants, and others will have to be erected."

Col. Weber said that if he could tide over the rush of the next six weeks he would leel in no hurry about removing from the Barge Office until the renewal of the rush in the fall.

TROUBLE FOR PADRONES.

The Immigration Authorities have Stopped GO Laborers this Month.

It was a bad day yesterday for padrones and other superfluous and undesirable parties at the Barge Office. In the morning a suspicious-looking Italian came there inquiring for five of his countrymen, who he said had just landed. He said that five men were to arrive by the steamer Ail-a. whose passage he had paid, and who were to go to work on a Newark street railroad. The padrone was shrewd enough not to reveal the name of the company which was to employ the men, and he was detained while a detective was sent

he was detained while a detective was sent over to Newark to investigate. The padrone's name is Vincenzo Resamilia, and it is thought that he is not new at the business.

Jacob Konigstein was arrested yesterday at the instance of Assistant Superintendent O'Beirne, for taking away the baggage of two immigrants. Woyceh Molska and Marianna Poktur, brother and sister, who came from Galicia. The seizure was effected in liattery I ark. The immigrants arrived on the Fulda, and had gone on to Fennyltania expecting to find their relatives, but failing in that returned to New York. Konigstein was held in the Tombs Police Court in default of \$1,000 bail. He is a runner for Hiler & Johnson of 4 Washington street, and Is an old companion of "LiverpoolVack."

is a runner for Hiler & Johnson of 4 Washington street, and is an old companion of "Liverpoolvlack."

Besides the five Italians whom the padrone, Resamilia. was in search of yesterday, twelve other contract laborers were detained. They are Austrians, and were on their way to Chicago, presumably to take the place of strikers. Altogether over sixty contract laborers have been detained during the present month.

Inspector Mutholland says that an example will be made of some of the corporations bringing over contract labor as soon as evidence can be found against them, it isn't the wealthy padrones. he says, who come to the large office. They send poor fellows who are not worth a doilar, and who are, therefore, exempt from the \$1,000 line which is the remaily for violating the Contract Labor law.

Mary Ellen McDonough and Maria Beirne, the two immigrant girls who were thought to have been spirited away, have been found. Mary McDermott of 37 west filly-sit, the street has written to Assistant Superintendent of Immigration Gen, James A. O'Beirne, saying rather indefinitely that her consin Mary McDonough, had been visiting "a lady friend." George W. Cerner, Jr., writes from Baltimore that Maria Beirne, who arrived here on the City of Chester, had reached thore on Tuesday.

WHAT CAPT, HOOKER MUST ANSWER Proprietor Hammerstein's Churges Against the Man Who Stopped the Play,

Capt. Henry D. Hooker received from Commissioner Voorhis yesterday a copy of the charges brought against him by Oscar Hammerstein of the Harlem Opera House. The first specification charges Capt. Hooker with conduct unbecoming an officer in receiving gratuitously from Mr. Hammerstein on March 28 tickets of admission to a performance to be 28 tickets of admission to a performance to be given at the Harlem Opera House, and with indecorously and with the use of profane language returning the tickets to Mr. Hammerstein at the box office of the theure on the evening of the performance, and that also on Jan. 30 Capt. Hooker unwarrantable and improperly influenced Mr. Hammerstein to employ one Leonard at his opera house, and on the evening of May I mailclously and harship exercised the power of arrest in such a manner the evening of May I maliciously and harsny exercised the power of arrest in such a manner as unnecessarily to disappoint, inconvenience, and incommode a large number of citizens. The second specification alleges neglect of duty on the part of Capt. Hooker in falling to provide proper police protection for the people who assembled at the Harlem Opera House from about March 29 to April 17. from about March 29 to April 17

FOR THE LENOX LIBRARY.

Evert A. Duyckinch's Library and His Widow's Estate. The Lenox Library will receive valuable additions to its treasures through the will of Margaret Wolfe Duyckinck, filed yesterday. The will provides that all her books, manuscripts, and engravings, comprising principally the library of her late husband, Evert A. Duyethe library of her late busband. Evert A. Duyckinck, and his portrait and that of his brother. George L. Duyckinck, shall go the library. A bequest of \$2,000 a year is given to Emma L. Black, wife of a deceased brother of the testatrix. The trustees of the Sleepy Hollow Rural Cemetery get \$500 a year, (in the death of Emma L. Black the Lenox Library is to get all the residuary estate with the provise that it pay certain small life bequests.

Dr. George H. Moore of the Lenox Library, William Allen Butler, and Emma i. Black are the executors.

the executors. AGNES ROBERTSON SUES AGAIN

To Enforce Here Against Mr. Boucleault Judgment Obtained Abroad.

Agnes Robertson Bouckault, who obtained a judgment for divorce against the actor and auther. Dion Boucleault, in London on Oct. 29, 1889. In which the latter was ordered to pay her 180 a month alimon, has begun action in the Superior Court, through Lawyer Hummel, to make the London underment the judgment of the Superior Court. The judgment was obtained in the lioval High Court of Justice before the Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt. Knight. Mr. Roueleault, it is alleged, has juid no money under the judgment.

Set Pire to Mr. G. W. Childs's Stable, PHILADELPHIA, May 8 .- James Mellen,

aged 45 years, was arrested in Delaware county yesterday charged with ar on in setting fire to the stable of Mr. George W. Childs at the to the stable of Mr. George W. Childs at the latter's country residence. Detectives have been searching for Mellen since the night of the fire. He was committed for a hearing at Media. Mr. Childs expressed the orinion that Mellen was the guilty man. It seems that his act was prompted by a desire to be revenged upon Mr. Childs a coachman, because he refused to loan him money. He was formerly in the emistoy of Mr. Childs as a waiter, but was discharged because he was quarrelsome.

The Vanderbilts in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7 .- The Vanderbill special train arrived at the Michigan Central special train arrived at the Michigan Central depot this afternoon having on board cornelina Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Dorew, F. D. Worcester, F. D. Worcester, Jr. H. A. Worcester, D. W. Pardee, Samuel Barton, Charles F. Fox. and John Helkoven of Chicago. The object of the visit of these gentlemen to Detroit is the annual election of the Michigan Central Ballroad, which occurs to morrow.

"I find it is a good plan to lay my poems aside for a month or so. When I have almost forgotte what i wrote I have them up or timbe them carefully, and re write the parts that seem what I have that is a good plan but I never can keep from reading my poems all the time while I have them

NEW STYLE SIREET CLEANING,

The Black System Working Well Se Pay as Mr. Beattle Has Tried It. Commissioner Beattle has been trying in a small way the new system of keeping the streets clean that he proposes to put into force all over the city in a few days. The ex periment consisted merely in the employment of fifteen or twenty men on Fifth avenue and on side streets between Twenty-third and Thirty-first. The men work in pairs, and their outilt consists of a wheelbarrow, a patent ash can two brooms, and a scoop shovel. The ash can is of galvanized iron and blooded, with an opening at the side under the hood. It is set upon the wheelbarrow and fastened to it securely. Two men and this outfit are ex-

set upon the wheelbarrow and fastened to it securely. Two men and this outfit are expected to keep clean two blocks on an avenue and the side streets hall way to the next avenue on either side.

An Inspection vesterday showed that the scheme was working very well on the limited scale. The large open space at the function of Broadway. Fifth avenue, and Twenty-third street was clearer than it has been for a long time, and up Fifth avenue the paving stones were well polished. The paving, however, is good there, and the incline of the street, combined with the rain, had also helped to make the work of the cleaners casy.

It is expected that under the new system the sweepers on each block, being individually and obviously responsible for the continued presence of any dirt on the pavenients, will do their work more carefully, and may oven get to taking a personal pride in having the paving stones in their balliwick more shining than those of the Toller on de next block. Limitless possibilities in the way of the form store-keepers and residents along their block and from citizens who appreciate clean crossings may also urge the sweepers on to excellence.

The experiment has already been extended to other parts of the city. A sweeper with a wheelbarrow and the new-fangled ash can was at work along Park row vestering afternoon.

This notice is circulating in West Twenty-nint street.

The undersigned residents along their was the west and the heavenes, would kindly ask between the sighth and Ninth avenues, would kindly ask between the street.

To Keer the Street Creas.

The undersuned, residents of Twenty onth street between rightly and Ninth avenues, would kindly ask their neighbors to comprise with them in the endeavor to secure a clean street and with that in view they propose to proceed as follows:

1.—To bring all waste paper.

11.—To induce their servants to aweep the direction of two or three feet from the street lor a distance of two or three feet from the curb, all aweepings to be put into the ash barrel overy morning.

AN EAST SIDE LOVE STORY.

A Bank Book, with Alleged Fraud and Perjury, are Among its Incidents.

A peculiar and complicated case of love and law will be tried before Judge Goldfogle in the Fifth Judicial District Court to-day. Mary Kaner of Bidge street and Louis Schanner of 122 Attorney street, Russians, became engaged to be married. It is a custom among the Russians of this city for the parents of the prospective bride to set the bridegroom up in business, but Louis waived precedent and gave Mary \$100 with which to buy a wedding outilt. Mary's father also contributed \$150 toward the bride's trousseau, and together the lovers went to the Citizens' Savings Bank and deposited the money to Mary's credit. The bank book the money to Mary's credit. The bank book was placed in a desk in the front parlor of Mary's house, from which it subsequently mysteriously disappeared. Mary went to the bank, and, making an affidavit that the book was lost, drew out the whole deposit and spent the money for wedding finery. Louis, learning of this, declared that she had been in too much of a hurry, and that she should not have taken the money from the bank without consulting him, and telling her that all he had left was \$30, which was not enough to buy his wedding garments, broke off the engagement. He becam before Judge Goldfogie a suit for \$90.90, reducing the amount one cent in order to prevent her from taking the case to the Court of Common Pleas, where it would probably drag along for some months. Last Thursday Mary appeared represented by Lawyers Mashbir and Kuker, the only Russian lawyers Mashbir and Kuker, the only Russian lawyers with the city. Louis asked for a discontinuance because Mary was under ago. His motion was denied on technical grounds. Then Louis went before Justice White at the Jefferson Market Court and got out a warrant for Mary on a charge of perjury. He produced the missing bank book and claimed that Mary had committed perjury in swearing out an affidavit at the bank in order to procure the money; he alleged that she had given him the book for safe keeping. Mary was arrested and the case was adjourned until next Tussday, when Louis promised to have evidence to sustain his story. The civil action meantime will be tried before Judge Goldfogie this morning in Clinton street. was placed in a desk in the front parlor of

A FREE BANANA PICNIC

Abandoned Carts of Extled Peddlers in the Hands of Capt, Rellly's Men, The children of West Thirtleth street will

have a plenic to-day eating free bananas that will be distributed from the stoon of the Thirtieth street station house. The picnic came about unexpectedly from the arrest on Tuesday of George Jacomese and George Lazake, Italian fruit peddlers, in front of the Y. M. C. A. building in East Twenty-third street. Policeman Day arrested them for refusing to move on, and Justice White sentenced them to the Island for a month each.
It was an unusually heavy sentence.

Their push carts were left in the Thirtieth There were 300 fine street police station. bananas on the carts. Policemen in the sta-

street police station. There were 300 fine bananas on the caris. Policemen in the station house ate them whenever they felt like it. Sergeant Tims got two big official envelopes and dropped into them the cents that were handed over the desk whenever a cop took a banana. The envelopes were labelled and lete on the caris at night. Police Commissioner Voorhis saw the envelopes when he paid an official visit to Capt. Reilly resterday afternoon. He had often seen push carts in station houses, but had never seen any money in them. He smiledapprovingly. When a Sux reporter told him that the owners of the fruit had gone to the Island the Commissioner turned to Capt. Helly.

"This fruit will spoil if kept here." he said. "Til pay my share of its value and give it away to the children around here to-morrow." Certainly, smil the Captain, obediently, "Til go whack with you." The distribution will begin at moon to-day, with Sergeant Sheidon as distributor. The push cart owners will receive a cent and a half a piece for the bananas.

Commissioner Voorhis gave orders before he left that hereafter when fruit peddlers are sent to the Island, policemen in charge of the prisoners shall get from them a memorandum of the persons who have the right to take charge of the property, and that it shall be promptly turned over to the authorized representatives of the prisoners.

UNHUSHANDLIKE BEHAVIOR.

Mr. Cromwell Objected When his Wife was Turning his Pockets Out.

On the trial of Mrs. Bertha Cromwell's suit for limited divorce from Samuel M. Cromwell, an employee of the Singer Manufacturing Company, before Judge Beach in Supreme Court, Monroe H. Jonnson, uncle of the plaintiff, testified yesterday that in February, 1889, he heard a disturbance in the house where he and the Cromwells lived, at 297 West Fortyfourth street. Mrs. Cromwell called "Uncle. He hurried down stairs and found that Cromwell had struck his wife. The witness told Cromwell he was a blackguard, coward, and

Cromwell he was a blackguard, coward, and secondrel.

Mr. Cromwell testified that he married on \$50 a week. He paid his wife's mother, Mrs. Munson, \$33 a week for the board of himself, his wife, and her son by a previous marriage. He allowed his wife \$500 a year be dies, with \$100 added for the boy, and continued to support his mother. He declared that he had never struck his wife. Once she asked for money and he said he had none. She picked up his clother and began to shake out the contents of the reaches. He sprant up of hed, sefzed her by the arm, and took away his clothing. Then he nushed her away and she choid. You have struck me. Her mother came in and made a disturbance, telling the winess that he "had better not got this family after him."

Judge Beach reserved decision.

Mr. Harrington Surprised.

Dennis Barrington, manager of an installment plan concern, appeared in the Veraville Cours jesterday against Amelia Electrock an indigent with one with four children, when he had had arrested. He said he was in search of the widness brother in law, said be was its search of the winners brother in law, who had stolen guode when an employee of the company. He said that was bherrons had pawned the guode, and showed eights due have the stolen had principled to the control test individuals had obtained from her. The about the individuals had the had showed a badge form in the the about and that he had showed a badge to in individual to the control test in the control test

Mr. Romain Wants \$100,000 Damages. Ashuny Pank, May s. -James II. Romain, the proprietor of the Commercial Herel here, has begin precent age in the Supreme Court age not the First Sethat Battle of Asserty Parts for Line time a prace-The papers have usen arread apply terris free himself apple the Freedom of the tall. At the paper of the freedom of the tall. At the paper of the freedom of the tall and appoint the freedom of the tall and appoint the fail the claims and prevented the file alleges that officers of the tall a sound to take the claims as an instrument of reverge examine them.

"Weil why don't you send them away to some magasine, and then criticise and fix them up when you have them returned $t^{\rm st}$